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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY : : MARCH. 23, 1877. THAT MARVELOUS SOUTHERN POLICY. The brilliant achievement of the historic king who, with ten thousand men, marched up the hill and then down again, has been surpassed by the doughty President of the United States. The pretty promises made by Haves have all ended in smoke, and the Democrats who gushed over the political millenium which the new President originated in his inaugural, confess that they have been deluded and that the policy which they so hastily indorsed is a failure. In the cabinet meetings Evarts and Schurz insist on a removal of the troops. Poor Key favors the same policy, but Tyner is not there to give bim orders, and, embarrassed by his humiliating position, he holds his tongue. Thompson, M'Crary, Devens, and Sherman oppose the removal of the troops. So it seems the marvelous southern policy of the new President, which was to give peace to the south, destroy the Democratic party, and inaugurate another era of good feeling, is a stupendous failure. The new President, who is laboring to make grand larceny respectable, has lost his opportunity. He achieved a temporary triumph over Morton and Blaine, and had he squarely met the issue by a bold and prompt withdrawal of such dishonesty, yet that its occurrence the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, he would have vindicated the confidence inspired by his high-sounding inaugural. In their own part such portion of the risk of loss as they may see fit; and falls back on the old, stale device of

sending a commission to Louisiana and South Carolina, for the purpose of investigating and reporting as to the condition of affairs. This is a contemptible subterfuge, strangely at variance with the policy enunciated by the inphis merchants. After an experiment of two weeks and four days, the new President abandons his promises, his namby-pamby policy, and is forced to confess that the President who attempts to satisfy all parties succeeds in winning the enmity of all. The mighty labor of the Hayes mountain has brought forth a mouse. The APPEAL is not disappointed. Its predictions have been verified. For three weeks it has been telling the southern people that a man willing to accept the Presidency on the basis of fraud is a political knave not entitled to confidence. Retribution for the crime which he personifies is certain. The infamy which bore Hayes to the White House will drag him and his administration into disgrace. A thief may make a benevolent use of stolen property, but he is still a thief. Hayes, acting under the goadings of a guilty conscience which will ever make him a coward, may occasionally seek to appease public scorn by a patriotic act, but he will nevertheless be known in history as the colossal rogue who stole the Presidency of the United States.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA-

perity and certain future growth of our city is given in the very great success of the been organized in our midst within the past and have been may be realized when we look about the city and see from two to three hundred comfortable homes built by them, and learn that from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars is invested each month under their homes for the poor men who own their stock. The plan upon which they operate has been often explained and earnestly comby the APPEAL. It is co-operation, pure, simple and unadulterated. A small periodical payment by each stockholder is used to aid and assist each of all the other stockholders, while it goes always to the benefit of the man who pays it in as well. The benefit is mutual in the real meaning of that word. To illustrate: Five hundred men pay into the treasury five dollars each per month. The twenty-five hundred dollars thus paid is loaned out each five of the shareholders for the sole purpose of securing a home for the person berrowing. The payments made by this borrower, as a rule, does not exceed the rent he is now paying to his landlord, and it goes ers. The principle is thoroughly mutual and co-operative. It is a principle which always earnest support of this journal in all enterprises to which it can be applied. We have always urged our people to act upon it in all matters affecting the welfare of this community. Occupying this position, we regret to learn from officers of these associations that the city authorities have directed that the mortgage notes held by these institutions are to be listed for taxation. To one not familiar with the labyrinthian ways of the excise laws this looks like double taxation. All the money vested in real estate. That real estate is a The owner pays his tax on the land and the house according to its value. It would seem that this ought to be sufficient. We call the attention of our city legislators to the sub-

NAME THE RENEGADES.

and improve the city.

and embarrass enterprises which are now do-

A few Democratic papers north of the Ohio, and notably among the number the Cincinnati Enquirer, insist that southern Democrats have sold out the national Democracy. such bargain has been made by any southern times as much as the same number of men but the negotiation fell through in conse-Democratic members of congress. It is true and teams could carry.

MEMPHIS APPEAL our representatives in congress heeded the voice of the southern people, and opposed filibustering, because the election of Hayes by fraud was preferable to civil war. But no bargain was struck with the knaves who stole the Presidency, and the Enquirer will see that in future elections, while it cannot give its own State to the Democratic party, the south will still give a "solid vote" for Democracy. In organizing the next house of representatives, the Democratic members will be true to their party. The southern people would not tolerate the infidelity which has been discovered in the north, for they still believe that the safety of the south and the welfare of the whole country depend upon the success of the Democratic party, and that the fraudulent President's efforts to break that party will not for a moment be entertained. At the close of the war the southern people found themselves floating upon a wild and unknown sea. The northern Democrats were unable to rescue them, but they saved them from drowning by giving them sympathy and throwing to them spars and rafts upon which to buffet the angry billows until the coming of the tidal wave. The northern Democracy held out the hand of fraternal fellowship. It labored to protect us from such Radicals as Hayes. It was this sympathy and friendship in the hour of need that secured a "solid south" at the last Presidential election. The inauguration of Hayes by fraud furnishes no reason why southern Democrats should desert their steadfast friends and affiliate with those who have persecuted our people for twelve years with a remorseless cruelty.

The south has made no trade with the conspirators. Hayes can do nothing to shake the fidelity of our people to their true and the Democratic organization, because it has been the salvation of the south-delivered our people from the rule of Hayes's friends, the carpetbag thieves. The party that has rescued the southern people will not be abandoned for the party that oppressed them. In a few weeks the sickly, gushing, sentimentality for Hayes will give place to scorn, and then the vestal light on the altars of Democracy will burn with a still purer and

brighter flame. UNDERVALUATION.

On Express Packages, to Evade Full Cost of Carriage, is a Gross Fraud and Falschood.

Bankers' Magazine: Not only in this cour try, but elsewhere, a practice has too often prevailed which is so clearly wrong that for its abandonment no argument would seem to be necessary. It is the undervaluation of packages of bonds or currency, shipped by express, for the sake of reducing the charges for their transportation. It seems incredible that any respectable banker should permit no means rare is an underiable fact. There are some who attempt to justify themselves in this by claiming the right to are some who attempt to justify themselves in this by claiming the right to assume on that, therefore, there is nothing wrong when the value of the contents is underst on a package. Such reasoning on a package. The express company undertakes the labor of transportation, as well as its risks. It is understood that the paymen for such labor is to be according to the value involved. To misstate that value intentionally, is nothing less than falsehood and fraud and we therefore indorse fully the comments so sharply made in the article below, which we find in the Expressman's Monthly for

The article in your November number, entitled "Bankers and Express Companies," points to an evil practice which fair dealing, amon honesty and good morals alike condemn as pernicious and demoralizing. It is known, and uniformly recognized, that the rule, practice and right of carriers of money, is to receive compensation for the service, by arging for the amount carried. The righ and justice of this rule is conceded by all Whether the package occupy much or little space, the charge made by the carrier is upon the amount. Notwithstanding this act is brought home to the knowledge of the shipper, there are those who would commi a fraud upon the carrier by depriving him o his proper revenue for the service performed, and which is opposed to fair dealing. Com-mon honesty would oppose this, because in the attempt or effort to obtain service without giving proper compensation, through with-holding the facts regarding the sum to be forwarded, the shipper is committing a fraud or the service, to be paid for as rendered and in proportion to the amount transmitted. The practice is opposed to good morals, in that it must be known to the employes of the shippers that deception is being used by their principals, and that the clerk, cashier or teller is made the means for a falsification of their books in the process of effecting the fraud upon the car-rier, thereby opening the minds of all persons cognizant of the facts to the question of how hey also may benefit themselves through deception. It is opposed to true ethics of business in that in the hope of saving to them-selves a few cents per thousand dollars, those who practice this deception are taking to ves most extraordinary risks, as it is known that in case of loss from any cause the carrier is released from all responsibility for the amount in excess of that stated as being the sum delivered to him, and in the event of

such loss, officers of the banks and other corporations should be held personally respon-ble and liable to stockholders therefor. I a gratified, Messrs. Editors, that you have called attention to this important matter, and hope the subject will be brought to the attention of all concerned, to the end that

It is announced that the nomination by the President of Frederick Douglass for marsha of the District of Columbia was confirmed by emocrats voting with the Republicans. s curious to see how the fact of the appointment of a colored man to this position nome" to some who have been quite indiffer ent to, if not gratified at several much worse appointments of the same character made heretofore in sections which did not affect infliction, by reason of the utter incapacity of the appointees, to the people in different parts e south, over which such incom ficials would be called to act. The Washington Star is of this category. It says: conviction is very generally entertained that Messrs. Douglass and Langston owe their ap-pointments as United States marshal and oner of agriculture, respectively, to the fact that they are colored men, rather than to any admitted fitness for their places. f, however, Mr. Douglass has special fitness for the office of United States marshal, it is submitted that the western district of New York would be the proper field for the utili zation of his services; and it is generally be-lieved also that Mr. Langston is much better

qualified for the position of United States atorney for the northern district of Ohio than or commissioner of agriculture. The Brains of the Party Opposed to Hayes. The brains of the Republican party have have lauded Blaine's assault. Lloyd Garrison, in a letter to the senator from Maine, says:
"Be assured, to you will be accorded the warm approval of all those tried and true souls in the land who remember too vividly ject, with the hope that they will do justice the awful consequences that have resulted in the past from cowardly compromises with the in the premises and, if practicable, not hamper despotic and rebellious spirit of the south, to sanction any more such insane attempts to ing more than all other influences to build up 'draw out leviathan with a hook,' to harmonize radically hostile elements, and to pacifi-cate disloyalty by treating it with special con-sideration." He declares that Blaine has

er.-Mobile Register. The superiority of steam for general transportation purposes is continually asserting itself. An extensive lumbering firm, owning writing, between Foster and Stanley Matthews and southern Democrats, to the effect that the latter were not to prevent the election of Haves by Silverton tion of Hayes by filibustering, were to vote use of teams. The iron used is T rail twenty-five pounds to the yard, and the engine and this morning. for Foster for speaker of the next congress, and for this service Hayes was to relieve South Carolina and Louisiana. We predict that no such bargain has been made by any southers.

TOOMBS.

What the Veteran Statesman of Georgia Thinks about His Fraudulency and His Policy-He has No Faith in Him.

Still He would offer no Captious Opposition to Him-How He Kept the Wires Hot Urging the Democrats to Confirm the Cabinet without any Reference

Whatever.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, March 14th: General Robert Toombs was in the city yesterday upon professional business, but less surrounded at his hotel by interested friends, who sought his views upon the various phases of public affairs as they now exist in our country. He spoke freely and cheerfully to all, bluntly speaking his honest sentiments, without regard for persons or parties, and his pungent commentaries were greatly enjoyed by those to whom they were addressed. Fur reporter casually spoke with him upon these public matters. We asked General Toombs what he thought

of the new President?
"Oh," said he, "Hayes is a good man, personally, no doubt, but weak and uncertain. He is no statesman of any account, and will most likely be just what we have anticipated
—the mere creature of the men who made him what he is. I may be mistaken and I hope I am, but I don't see how I can be, from all the lights before me." Then you do not have great faith in the

"No! He was honest, I dare say, in all tried old Democratic friends of the north. The south will stand steadily and firmly by toward the south, but I den't believe he can carry his policy into effect. He will be like Andy Johnson. When Johnson wanted to go with us and do the fair thing, those scoundrels up there throttled him, and he couldn't budge. They will do the same thing to Hayes. I believe they have whipped him in already."
"If he should hold out, what think you of

the wisdom of his policy?" "It is the only policy an honest man could have. I hope he has got the nerve and courage of a gentleman and patriot, and will succeed in cutting loose from the thieves and rascals who are trying to get control of him. If he does that, and can give effect to his policy, it will be beneficial to our people, and go far to redeem Haye: from the odium that ow attaches to his title. "You said you thought the ultra Radicals had whipped Hayes into their ranks."

"Yes, I do. I consider that the Democrats in the senate lost us the greatest point we have yet had it in our power to make."
"In what way?"
"Why, in the confirmation of the cabinet. When the President sent in the names of those whom he had chosen for his confidential advisers, there should have been no hesitation in confirming them. Such has been the unbroken custom for ninety-seven years, and in my day and time in the senate, gen-

"When they saw the intention of Blaine and his crew to fight the President at the outset, in order to make him back down from get time to operate upon him, the Democratisenators should have come into the breach. when I saw what was being done, and urged him to get up and move the confirmation of officers without any reference whatever. He said it was too late, but I kept the wires hot for awhile, and had I been here instead of in a little country town, I think

"What would have been the advantage of "The point is here: Blaine would have been cut off from his ultra speech, and the extremests would not have had time to com-pel any compromise with their wing. The Democrats would have stood urging confirmation and voting for it solidly, thereby for ing the Radicals to either vote with thom and confirm the cabinet, or put themselves in the opposition and the minority. It would have empletely thwarted the programme of Blaine and his crowd, that I fear now has been near

'You do not mean that you think Hayes as succumbed? "I do. We do not see it yet, but I am sat-isfied it is so, and that before long we will witness the fruits of our blunder in the matter of which I have spoken. I am afraid he will be found pandering to their minds in too many particulars."
"General, what do you think of Democrats

aking office under Hayes?" "Let them do it, if they want to. I was glad of the nomination of Key, and I am glad he took the office; but as to these little fellows who are hunting around for office, if they can get them, let them have them. They don't stand much on principle anyhow, and it makes little difference one way or the other. I don't think Hayes is going to give them many of the offices anyway; but if he loes, why let the boys have them. I believ n foraging on the enemy as much as I can, and if he is willing that southern Democrats should have office, I don't see why they

"About Mr. Stephens. Do you think his illness, which he appears to consider more serious than his friends are willing to admit, will at all embarrass the Democratic majority convinced that should he be unable to be i is place and vote, he will in the event of a

called session, give his constituents ample time to fill his place. There need be not the slightest fear on that score. Mr. Stephens as never yet, in the course of his public caeer, failed to perform his duty. No, sir you may depend on Mr. Stephens." Who do you think would be called to fill is place in the event of his resignation?" "I have not the slightest idea. There are plenty of good men."
"But, suppose your people should ask you
to serve?"

"It is out of the question, sir-out of th question. I am out of politics. I have had my day. I am getting old, and age should e respected, even in politics." 'But, suppose' "Why suppose? A gentleman must be

ntleman. I am getting old." 'At least, General Toombs, you will admit hat you can serve your people in congress. "Sir, do you expect me to fight skunks?"
"You have engaged in such battles."
"Oh! that was in the old times. Give me a liberty pole, and I'll stir up the entire nestful for you. But I am growing old; I am harassed with clients; I have to run away from

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

New York, March 22: The report of takey Hall being at Islip is not confirmed. Hartford, March 22: George Gregory fally shot his wife last night. Cause, jealous Jamaica, L. I., March 22: A. Oakey Hall catching trout at Islip, south side of the portsmen's clubhouse.

Cincinnati, March 22: The Queen City club will give Ex-President Grant a reception upon his arrival here next week. Constantinople, March 22: The armistic between Montenegro and the Porte is officialprolonged until the first of April.

London, March 22: General Ignatieff left o day for Paris. He will go immediately to lienna and thence to St. Petersburg. St. Louis, March 22: The return game to day between the Browns and the Indianapo-lis club reversed the position of the victors, the latter winning by a score of 6 to 4. Oswego, March 22: Nathan O. Greenfield, convicted for the murder of his wife in Or-

Vienna, March 22: The Moscow commit-tee sent twenty thousand roubles to the Rus-sian consul-general at Ragusa, to aid the refugees in case of resumption of hostilities be-tween Montenegro and Turkey.

quence of the banker insisting on a disarma-

ment and an engagement to raise no other loan for five years as a continuous for the one

Ragusa, March 22: The Turks are pre-paring to attack Grahowatz. Peko Paulo-vich, the insurgent leader, is encamped at Dugapaos Vucalovich. At Zeazi a body of nsurgents are marching toward the Albanian London, March 22: The Catholic members

of parliament have resolved to present an address to the pope on the occasion of the fif-tieth anniversary of his episcopate. Proba-bly a deputation will go to Rome to make the London, March 22: The military counci held at Cettinje of the insurgent chiefs urged immediate action. They were told that they must wait awhile in the event of a renewal by the Turks of the Montenegrin war. The Herzegovinan insurgents intend offering the

Prince of Montenegro the chief command. Kingston, Jamaica, March 20: An earth make visited this part of the island yesterday, causing great alarm but no damage. There is much public excitement here over the criminal proceedings against the press for sedition. Committees are collecting contributions for the defense.

Cincinnati, March 21: During the matinee performance at Wood's theater this evening, drop-curtain became accidentally loos ened, and fell to the stage with a terrible crash, injuring two stage carpenters; one named Whitehouse had a leg broken, and Wm. Miller a wrist fractured. Dayton, O., March 21: A little girl four years old, daughter of Levi Haller, was yes-

terday burned to death on her father's farm, six miles from this city. She was playing near some burning brush when her clothes caught fire. Her body was roasted to a crisp before assistance could reach her. Berlin, March 21: The laborers here yes terday attacked a number from Posen, working on the tramway in this city, because the latter accepted lower wages. The police supported the Poseners, but were repulsed. A company of infantry was ordered out, and

with some mounted police, cleared the streets. Several were wounded. Baltimore, March 22: The case of Harrie A. Cully, colored, against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, on trial four days, was concluded this morning, and under in structions of the court, the jury gave a ver-dict for the railroad company. This action, with seventeen others, was brought against the company under the civil rights act.

and in Europe, the Scandinavians. Trenton, March 22: The chancellor ha made an order to the receiver of the Central railroad of New Jersey to pay all employes their back-wages out of its surplus earnings.

The receiver will be able to pay about eighty thousand dollars this month, and the whole amount, which is about four hundred thousand dollars, can be paid in about three months. Cincinnati, March 22: In the effort to ex-tinguish the fire in the third story of the building on the corner of Fifth and Vine streets last night, the furnishing store of Mr. Baur, on the first floor, was badly damaged by water. The stock was invoiced for ten thousand dollars; insured for two thou-sand dollars in the North British, and five housand dollars in Cincinnati companies. London, March 22: Bullion in the bank of per cent. The amount of bullion gone into

ousand pounds sterling. Specie in the lank of France increased sixteen million six Berlin, March 22: Demonstrations were parts of the city yesterday against the Posen aborers, partly to force the municipality to rive employment to the destitute, but the poice being called repeatedly no serious acts of colence were committed. Alexander Platz, where the previous day's riot occurred, is occupied by a strong police force, both foot and

the bank on balance to-day is two hundred

San Francisco, March 21: A private lette from the governor of Yokohama, received in the City of Peking's mail by a resident of this city, reports that a sharp battle was fought at Kagoshina, the capital of Satsuma, a few days before the sailing of the steamer the news being received at Yokohama on sail ing day. The reports represent that the im-perial forces captured the town after a sharp and severe conflict. The conspirators were conted at every point.

San Francisco, March 21: Major-Gener e fourth territorial division of the Mexican epublic, comprising the northwestern and to New Orleans, whence he will proceed to the Rio Grande, and thence into Mexico. He returns by the special invitation of Diaz, by whom it is expected he will be appointed secretary of war as a reward for past military

Berlin, March 22: The industrial crisis fermany grows worse, and destitution i preading with significant rapidity. A deputy ecently stated in the reichstag that actual amine was pending in the Giant mountains, Silesia. In Berlin a committee has been ppointed to initiate measures of relief; other ties and towns have asked permission t egin important public works, to give emloyment to the poor. Altogether, the situa-ton is distressing and the future threatening Indianapolis, March 22: The robbery at th ndiana national bank yesterday will in no vise interfere with their business. Their surus account shows one hundred and seventy ive thousand dollars. Two men were arrest ed last night at Plumfield, fourteen mile rom here, who are identified as having been reviously seen with the box which the rob er used to assist him in reaching the money here is yet no trace of the robber. The bank's accounts this morning show a discrep-ancy of twenty-five thousand and thirty-three

Salt Lake, March 21: The friends of Joh Lee, who is condemned to be shot on Fri day next, have sent numerous petitions signed by prominent Mormons and Gentiles, asking for a commutation of his sentence or pardon, to Governor Emery, but the evidence of his guilt being so clear, and the offense so einous, the governor has to-day, in answer to a telegram from the United States marsha at Beaver inquiring if he had anything fur-Nothing whatever. This indicates that Lee's doom is sealed.

New York, March 22: James Kilpatrick was arrested in the New York hotel on the charge of having forged bonds in his posse on, with intent to utter the same. rick had one hundred thousand dollars of forged bonds of the Missouri Pacific railroad guaranteed by the State of Missouri. The onds are almost perfect imitations of the genuine, and were to have been thrown on the street forthwith. James M'Kay, otherrise "Canada Mack," was arrested at his esidence, on West Thirty-sixth street, acused of complicity in the same transaction Chicago, March 22: For some time comlaint has been made that business letters iddressed to Chicago merchants have been missing, and the supposition has been that a steal has been going on in the postoffice de-partment. The responsibility, however, has not been placed until to-day, when Frederick J. Gross, the distributing clerk, who has been suspected, and recently and quietly watched was discovered furtively slipping letters under newspaper and thence to an inside pocket. He was immediately called to an interview with Mr. Stuart, special treasury agent, and confessed the theft, placing the amount of his stealings at five hundred dollars. The government officers, however, suspect that the sum is much larger. His transactions have

earnestly, at least, about securing an inde-pendent rail connection with the west, and to be hanged May 11th. Stay was granted.

New York, March 22: In the trial of Boyd and Hill for conspiracy with the Chicago whisky ring to defraud the internal revenue

State has spent so much; but there seems to be great difficulty in agreeing upon any one of the numerous plans presented. The scheme proposed by General Burt seems to meet with the most favor, as it asks no subsidy or guar--may semented | State has spent so much; but there seems to | for, and eclipse his fame as a man of eart again touched the popular heart, as he did in his speech against the amnesty bill last win- favor of the defendant. the most favor, as it asks no subsidy or guaranty, but simply a charter from the State. Boston papers say that "it is possible by this plan to make, within a year, a connection with the Erie railroad, and have the nine fast-freight lines working over that line com-peting for New England business." The practical question whether Boston wants the proposed route enough to furnish the money for it remains to be answered.

been confined to business letters.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

What the Railroad Ring and Texas Pacific Jobbers are Doing to Defeat a Democratic Organization and Play into Hayes's Hands.

What Sam Randall and Sayler have to Say about It-Both are Candidates for Speaker, with the Odds in Randall's Favor, as they Should be.

Vashington Correspondence Chicago Times, 20th Speaker Randall arrived here to-day, He tends to spend the next fortnight in the city. He says that in his opinion the Demo-crats have a clear majority of ten in the next house—this after consultation with Clerk Adams. He has been absent in Boston for some time, and is not, for that reason, so familiar with the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme to make Foster speaker of the next house. Randall says that he does not believe that the Republicans can possibly or-ganize the next house, but says if they can, that it will be solely through the influence of the Texas Pacific railroad gang. He is un-alterably opposed to this subsidy crowd, but underestimates their strength. He has one hundred and fifteen votes pledged him, and if the Democrats are united, he has perfect enfidence that he will be elected speaker of the forty-fifth congress. He expects an ex-tra session. He does not see how in law it can be avoided. Some of the extreme Republicans here think that, even if there were union of the northern railroad men with the Republicans, Foster could not be elected. because of his having incurred, by his con-servative course, the hostility of the extreme Republicans. However, this is not considered as being entitled to much weight. If Hayes sets up Foster, there will be no division among the southern Republicans, who would see under his leadership a chance to get on the heads of the committees instead of upon their tails. Sayler is here, and is working with the southern men. He does not take as hopeful a view of the things as does Randall. He does not underestimate the strength of Chicago, March 21: Show, Peterson & Co., bankers, corner Clark and South Water streets, failed to-day. They cannot give details, but the amount involved is not very heavy. They had a line of deposits aggregating about fifty thousand dollars, and did a grant gating about fifty thousand dollars, and did a stronger grip upon the southern men in the fall than now, but four members of his exhiapparently does. None of the lobby men will go away until the question of an extra session is officially declared. Hayes would have a considerable foreign exchange business. The losers are principally their countrymen here returned by their countrymen here. are opposed to any attempt to avoid an extra session. There was no cabinet meeting to-day. There will be one to-morrow that will be devoted to two topics; first, the consideration of this question of an extra session, and second, the houistana question. Attor-ney-General Devens will submit a written opinion in favor of holding an extra session. This question once settled officially the fight for the control of the nex nouse will begin in good earnest. Clerk Adams will be a very important man until the next house is organized. During the close of the last session an amendment to the rules was made, placing the sergeant-at-arms un-der his direction. This will enable Adams to have enough force on hand to exclude from the floor all members not upon his list. It is found that this list can be made to have more of a majority than that assumed by Randall,

London, March 22: Bullion in the bank of England decreased one hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds sterling during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is forty-five and three-fourths to talk upon the subject at all. He has nerve enough and full power to organize the next house unless the whole southern delegation What Clerk Adams Says Washington special to the New York Her-ald: Mr. Adams, clerk of the house, says that in regard to the convening and organizacretion or authority except to follow the law. He will make out the list of members elect in a few days for the sergeant-at-arms, putting therein all who are entitled to pay so far as he knows by the information in his possesion. There are many cases, he says,

there are conflicting certificates, in which he cannot yet tell what his action will be, as h will have to make examination and probably take the advice of counsel. He instances th case of Florida, where there are dual certificates which conflict, and there are others in Missouri and California, where the question as to who is entitled to representative honors is in litigation in which there may be some consumed before a decision is ed. These cases are outside the usual contests for seats where there is an immediate admission or a prima facie case of one of the contestants. Mr. Adams denies having said that the next house of representatives would have a Demoeratic majority of twenty-five. While he cannot pretend to tell accurately what the gority will be, he says that when he went ver the list of members the other day with Mr. M'Pherson, his predecessor, and allowing the Republicons the beneat of all cases in which there is dispute or doubt, the Democrats will have three majority. Of course, n the settlement of contested election cases there may be a large increase of this majority. In regard to an extra session he thinks from what he has heard that there will be a session early in May. He under-stands that the authorities do not see how they can, under the law, get along without having an appropriation made for the army.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Appointed to the Superintendency of the Public Works of New York-Opinions of the Press.

General George B. M'Clellan is nominated as adent of public works of the State New York. His hitherto military and political prominence makes this appointment a target for newspaper comment, and, as of ourse, there are divers press views of the

appointment might have been made. If the position needs the talent of a competent engineer the general has not that talent. His wo years career as dock commissioner of New York city is a record of inflated promises and costly failures, and his agency of Cowles & Brega's moth-exterminator does not show a proper record of delicate and im-portant functions. If the office needs moral ree rather than technical skill and familiarity with the general management of great public enterprises, General M Clellan is obviusly unfit for the position."

The Tribune says: "Governor Robinson eserves the general gratitude for naming a Democrat whose professional qualifications and personal character are alike beyond question, and who is not likely, after having once received nearly two million votes for the Presdency, to put his position to small political

The New York Evening Mail says: eral M'Clellan's nomination for superintendent of public works is received at the city hall with profound disgust. The city Democrats say they have carried 'the old man of the sea' on oulders long enough, and are appealing to Republican senators to save them from The New York Herald avers that the nomination excites a good deal of curious com-ment, and it can hardly be called favorable. General M'Clellan is the spoiled darling of the Democracy, and nobody is aware that he

has on record anything that particularly ecommends him for superintendent of the State canals beyond his character as an irreproachable citizen. The name has not quite lost its potency among Democrats, but it is received with a sneer by Republicans.

The Newark [N. J.] Advertiser says: "The appointment of General George B. M'Clellan as superintendent of public works for the State of New York, a new office of vast importance, suggests that with the Erie, the Champlain, Oswego and other canals under his control, utilizing the Hoosac tunnel, upon which the he can indulge in all the ditching he cares weak and that in addition to vite

Mayes and the Goat. New York World: Does Mr Hayes recollect how Henry Clay, when he was in Washington, once had some fun with a goat? No? Ingress and some fun with a goat? No? Ingress and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, of street Arabs, on pleasant thoughts intent, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic of street Arabs, on pleasant thoughts intent, gathering around a goat that was dozing in the sun and rolling an old boot like a sweet morsel under his tongue. "What's up, boys?" he said affably. "We are going to have some fun with the goat," replied the urchins. The great Whig statesman looked up and down the street; no one was in sight. He loved fun, but had never enjoyed it in connection with a goat. "Boys," said he, "I believe I will have a little fun with the goat, too;"

THAT red nose, it is catarrh, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's catarrh, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's catarrh burs, by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Missouri.

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of street Arabs, on pleasant thoughts intent, gathering around a goat that was dozing in the sun and rolling an old boot like a sweet of the sun and rolling and old boot like a sweet of the said affably. "We are going to have some fun with the goat," replied the urchins. The great Whig statesman looked up and down the street; no one was in sight. He loved fun, but had never enjoyed it in connection with a goat. "Boys," said he, "I believe I will have a little fun with the goat, too;"

T. INEAN, Station D, Bible House, New York Offy.

how do you get it out of him?" "Grab him by the horns, explained a boy; and with the divine confidence of a Robinson Crusoe or Mason of the thirty-third degree, Mr. Clay seized the goat. It was a powerful goat, with an abiding love of liberty, and it was pretty doubtful for a while whether the goat's horns would come off or Mr. Clay's arms be torn out of their sockets, "Boys," panted Mr. Clay, "boys—what—do—I—do next?" "Do next?" replied the boys, taking refuge behind lamp-posts, ash-barrels, and similar fortresse "why, let go them horns and run like blazes!"
Mr. Hayes's dilemma has got two horns, like
the goat. He had better let go of them both and "run like blazes."

SIMON'S LEGACY.

One-Man Power in the Keystone State The Cameron Family to Enjoy a Perpetual Lease of Power.

Philadelphia Chroniele, 1 HARRISBURG, March 19.-Never before has there assembled in this city a more horoughly frightened set of Republican legislators than at the present time day at home" has convinced them of the fact that their political race is run, and they will never again be permitted to mi sent the people in the general assembly of the State. By obeying the orders of Simon Cam-eron they have dug their own graves. But they cannot now turn back, and to-morrow the last act in the comedy of errors will concluded. Don Cameron will be elected United States senator, and the Republican party in Pennsylvania will die. Don, with the arrogance of his father, ha already begun laying his plans for his election two years hence. To effect this the next legis-lature must be composed of the same cor-ruptible material as the present one. The idea

that Hayes will be able to carry out his of cavil-service reform is pooh-poohed. He is to be captured bodily, and the government patronage placed more exclusively than ever in the hands of the Camerons. The ax is to be more mercilessly used in this State than hitherto, and the head of every one who even suspected of a want of fealty to the young dictator will fall. Bob Mackey is t succeed Tutton as collector of the port in you city and marshal the forces of the faithful in the eastern part of the State, while the same duty is assigned to Quay here and to Russell Errett at Pittsburg. This trio is to see to it that none but undoubted adherents to the clan are elected to the legis ature, and Don given a fresh lease to sena orial honors for six years after the end of th balance of his father's term. This is the game to be played—the cards are already stocked, and woe to him who neglects to fol low the suit of his leader or throw away trick. But can it succeed? Will the people of the great State of Pennsylvania submit Is the last dose of Cameronism not strong enough? Let the Democrats be up and do ing, and save the State from utter disgrace Recreant Democrats and Postoffice Pap.

The idea about Hayes's policy most genrally entertained among southern Democrats seems to be that they are to get just as good a division of the postoffices as would have been possible under Tilden. This notion has doubtless been a powerful stimulant to the enthusiasm with which the announcement of the new policy has been received in the south and it is not improbable that it exercised some influence upon the congressmen from that section who found their "honnah, sah," bound up in the Bradley commission law to such a degree that they could not for a monent tolerate the thought of resisting th consummation of the rascally swindle. So prevalent has this curious delusion become that the postmaster-general—whose office and antecedents point him out as the special official manna among the hungry Beurbon wanderers in the southern wilderness—has been persecuted with applications from Democratic senators and representatives for the ap-pointment of their friends to fat places.—

The Cotton Tax.

In answer to a correspondent, who wants know whether the cotton tax was declared constitutional by the supreme court, the ew York Tribune says the tax was declare ave been unconstitutional. The amount ollected reached sixty million dollars. This is one of the claims which the Democrats were charged with an intention to pay in the event of Tilden's election. "What will be done with it," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asks, "now that Hayes is in and Tilden not, we annot say. It has been repudiated so far on account of its magnitude, not because of any njustice attached to it. Whether its payment is to be a part of Mr. Hayes's recor struction policy the future must determine collect an unjust tax-a tax forbidden by he constitution to be levied or collected—and hen refuse to refund it on account of its nagnitude, can be justified on public policy. There are plenty of such cases on record, and ney belong to the history of all govern-aents. We reckon the cotton-tax claim will nore than likely swell the list.

There was a scene from the Bohemian Gir with slight variations from the original text at the Virginia (Nev.) police court the other day. A fair-haired young miss was arraigned for pounding a rival with a washpitcher. "What's your name?" asked the court, "Clara Spud," was the answer. "What!" said the court, shivering with emotion, are you related to the Spud of New York? Is it possible that you are the child I once adopted in infancy and lost on a raload train in Pennsylvania fourteen year ago? Have you got a locket about your nec with a picture of Boss Tweed in it and strawberry mark on your left arm?" don't get your hands on any jewelry of mine and I hain't got any strawberry mark on my arm or elsewhere." The court contemplated ber for a moment and murmured: "Tis not she! "Tis not she!" Tis not she!" and sent her up for thirty days.

A woman out on the North Hill, being counted out the other morning, after a debate on the question, "Who shall arise and build the fire?" got up and split her husband's wooden leg into kindling-wood, and broiled his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit the dog with them. She cried until she had the hysterics, and then flipped out his glass eye and then climbed upon the bed-post and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with quid of chewing gum. Then he took he wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick and be gan whitewashing the kitchen with it. Ther she started off to obtain a divorce, but Judge Newman decided that he couldn't grant livorce unless there were two parties to th suit, and there was hardly enough hem to make one.—Burlington Hawk-Eye

The fastest railway trains in the world are those on some of the great English lines be-tween London and Liverpool, Dublin and idinburgh, run at the rate of fifty, sixty, and n some cases as high as seventy, miles an our. They have done this for he British public is beginning to get scared about it, and some of the papers are already asking whether the advantages of this high speed pay for the risk. Iron, for instance suggests the necessity of limiting the velocity of such high-speed vehicles as the "Flying and exclaims that "there appears something radically wrong in a system which allows o helter-skelter, break-neck progres-Between complaints that trains are too slow and too fast, railway managers ha London, March 22: Consols for money, and on account, 96 7-16. United States coupons, 5-20s of 1865, 105¾; do. 1867, 109¼; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 7; Erie preferred, 18; Illi-

nois Central, 49. Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by over taxed strength, or protracted Illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abing the abandonment of cherished projects and high proved by incontrovertible evidence, that Hostetter' for, and eclipse his fame as a man of earthworks acquired on the peninsula."

REJECTED.

Albany, Maach 22.—The senate rejected the nomination of M'Clellan by a vote of 13 to 9.

Mayes and the Goat.

Mayes and the Goat.**

**Weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient dischange of the duties imposed on them by nature, continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous aliments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism and other maladies.

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1000 kegs Nails, 1000 barrels Whisky,
1000 barrels Whisky,
1000 pkgs. Tobacco,
1000 pkgs. T 10,000 bundle Iron Ties, 50 tierces Hams, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris. Refined Sugar, 5000 barrels Salt,